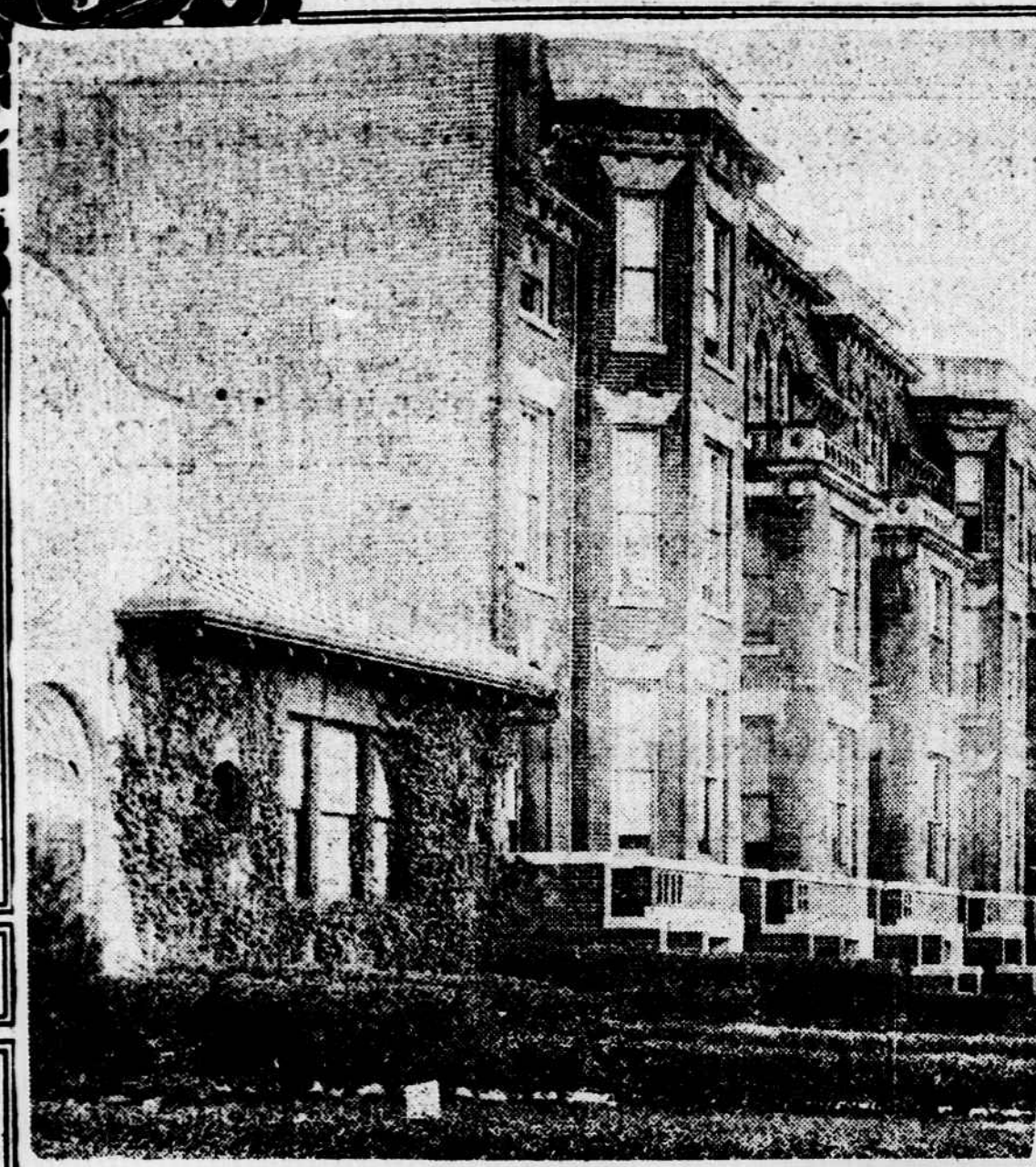


CURRENT HAPPENINGS IN THE REALTY MARKET

ADVANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EASTERN SECTION.



LAWNS ON EAST CAPITOL STREET NEAR 14TH STREET.

MANY BLOCKS OF MODERN HOUSES
NOW EAST OF LINCOLN PARK

Rapid Growth of the Eastern Section of the City Explains in Part the Great Expansion in Population Since Last Census.

It is a curious notion about cities that concedes a growth in the total population and a very large one, too, yet expresses surprise when the actual situation is realized. In other words the average person when he talks about the increase in the number of those who live in a certain place really does not realize what he means until he sees such growth expressed in the opening of streets in new thoroughfares and in rows of houses and groups of such structures and the school-houses and churches and stores which every center of population requires or at any rate possesses.

There is no doubt that few persons in the city have questioned the recent estimates made by Dr. Tindall, the secretary of the board of Commissioners, in regard to the average rate of increase in the population for each year since 1900 or up to the close of the last decennial period of the United States census. The conclusion was reached that on an average 7.23 persons had been added to the population of the city each year for the past eight years. But even if for any reason there had been doubt in regard to the accuracy of such conclusion still by pursuing a different method from that by which Dr. Tindall reached his result much the same end would without question have been reached.

A survey could have been made of the city in sections and if an actual counting of noses had been omitted still merely by looking around one could have been convinced that the city had been a great expansion in the number of residents here. For otherwise how account for the people who are now living in the section of the city in the vicinity of and east of Lincoln Park? The stretch of commons between that point and the Eastern Branch is now being approached within three blocks of the public reservation where the jail is located.

East Commons Eliminated.

One does not leave the region of houses in rows in passing east along Pennsylvania avenue at 8th street, where the cars turn in going to the navy yard. Such an experience belongs to the past, when there were commons east of the Capitol, but now one goes practically to the end of the car line, which is the bridge across the Eastern branch, before he leaves the closely built-up section of the city.

The houses not merely cluster about the car line along Pennsylvania avenue, as is apt to be the case, but have spread out eastward, and abutting streets both north and south. The Congressional cemetery is no longer approached by a drive across a solitary commons east of the Capitol, but the form of solidly built-up streets is already at its gates. The western boundary of its grounds is along 17th street, while in the corner of the Capitol grounds, already the 16th street must now be called the limit of the city's advance thus far. North of the cemetery comes the large space given up to the jail and other institutions, and the western line of that property is along 10th street, so that the progress of the city in that direction can easily be understood, even if it is not generally realized by people who do not go about and become acquainted with the city in which they live.

Now a Residential Center.

A few years ago, when the car barn of the railway company was built a couple of squares east of Lincoln Park, it stood far out in the commons, away from all habitations. Today it is a residential center, so to speak, and if one enjoys looking at smooth lawns adorned with foliage plants that so brighten the home sections of the city, then he can see what will please him along East Capitol street east of Lincoln Park, precisely as well as west of that reservation.

Standing at the corner of 15th and South Carolina avenue, one can look in all directions and see the rows of new houses, a fine new schoolhouse on B street and churches recently built and all the elements of community life. Also all modern features, for there is not an apartment house on A street east of 15th street southeast? It is true that it is only a two-story building, but the fact that it is new and the skyscrapers will come soon enough, or at least at such heights as the beneficent building regulations of the city permit so as to preserve the rights of the public to air and light.

In this section and at the northeast corner of 12th and B streets southeast one can find the houses erected by F. B. McAuliffe and sold by James P. Shea, while on the streets out from Lincoln Park are some of the improvements made by William Murphy. On 15th street just south of Lincoln Park, one comes upon the new houses which J. C. Weedon & Co. are placing on the market.

Many Modern Houses.

North of East Capitol street the course of new buildings has not gone quite as far east as is the case on the south side, for in the former locality 15th street instead of 16th street is the farthest east for rows of houses. The ground between 14th and 15th streets and A street and North Carolina avenue northeast, with

Ames place running through the block, is entirely built with modern houses, which are mostly occupied, while some which have evidently just been completed are still for sale. This is the scene of active selling of Thomas J. Fleher & Co. The large building operations of Kennedy Bros. are centered at Maryland avenue and 9th street northeast, where an entire square is being built up. New houses are going up on K street between 6th and 7th streets, which are being placed on the market by H. R. Howenstein. On 7th street between G and H streets is another group of houses which are being handled by Willett & Reincke. Houses of the three-story type have been erected on Massachusetts avenue between 9th and 10th streets, which are sold by James P. Shea.

Car Lines Open Up Territory.

With five street car lines connecting this territory with the center of the city, namely, the Anacostia, the Pennsylvania avenue, the East Capitol, the C and D streets and H street lines, ample facilities have been provided, but up to last week there was no lateral line connecting the north and the south. But now the new 8th street branch of the Capital Traction Company is in use, which is only another evidence of the increase in the population throughout the section and the need for supplying the facilities of communication.

It is quite likely the new line has made more available building sites, which are in large demand, as it is noticed that a good deal of new work is going on along and near the course of this branch of the general system. A large enterprise of the sort is to be located at the corner of 9th and K streets northeast, where George S. Cooper is erecting fifty two-story houses, which are being placed on the market by the Simpson-Sullivan Company.

LARGE HOUSES PLANNED.

Further Improvements in Connecticut Avenue North of Bridge.

Two houses are planned to be built on the west side of Connecticut avenue and at the intersection of 24th street. When these are up, practically the side of the block from the Connecticut avenue bridge to 24th street will be built up solidly with houses. There are one or two lots still vacant, but with these exceptions, there will be no vacant ground left on that side of the avenue.

The other or east side of the avenue is similarly built up from the bridge, but the side goes farther north before it is intersected by a side street. This improvement, which is to be made by Franklin T. Sanner, is in line with other enterprises of the kind which he has carried out in the same locality. He has just completed, in connection with William A. Hill, the large stone house at the corner of the land which lies between the approaches to the two bridges, and which is now the property of Senator Smoot.

The new houses are to have the rather unusual width for city houses of some forty-five feet each, and will extend back to 24th street. There will be space on the south side, the two structures will have light and air on three sides and this, together with the width, will permit a generous amount of space in the interior, which has been made use of by the architect, B. Stanley Simmons, in providing large rooms on each side of an entrance hall.

FOR BUSINESS USES.

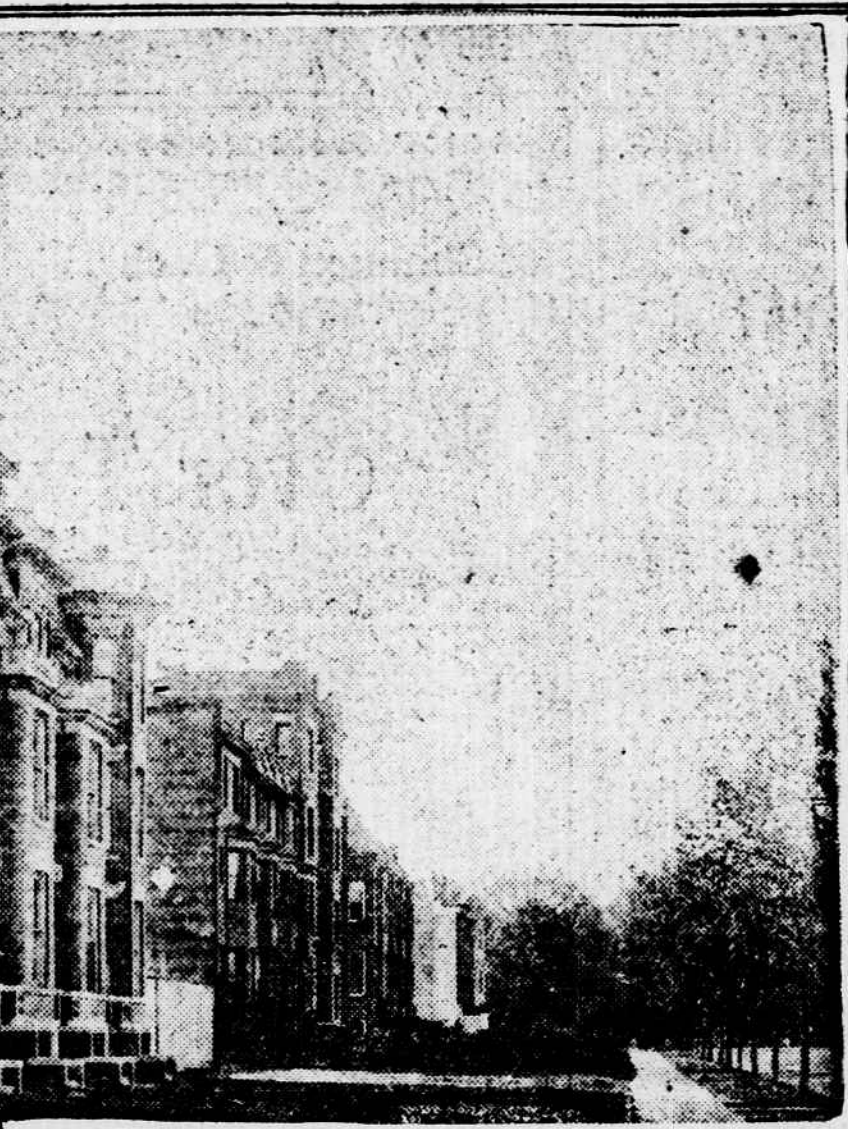
An Office Building to Be Erected and a Structure Remodeled.

During the week arrangements were completed for beginning the erection of an eight-story office building on the north side of F street between 6th and 7th streets northwest. The building now occupying that site, which has a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of 100 feet, and where the offices of the Lacy Bros., owners of the structure, are located, is to be torn down. In its place will rise a modern structure designed by Appleton P. Clark, architect.

The building on the east side of 14th street and north of F street known as 613 14th street is to be remodeled by the owner, Joseph Willard. When the changes are completed it will be occupied by Joseph Auerbach for his business, which is now on Pennsylvania avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

Dwelling on Otis Place Bought.

Dr. Walter B. Hooftagie has purchased through his agents, Shannon & Luchs, one of the two-story and attic, eight-room dwellings on Otis place northwest between Holmead avenue and 14th street. Dr. Hooftagie will hold the property as an investment. It contains eight rooms and attic. The consideration in the transaction was \$6,750.



LOOKING DOWN MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE TOWARD LINCOLN PARK.

Metchnikoff's Miracle.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. Two years ago Prof. Metchnikoff, the director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, promulgated his famous theory that a diet of sour milk would check the ravages of old age. Since then he has made additional researches, resting, we are told, in additional discoveries of inestimable value. In a word, the professor is now satisfied that he has discovered the cause of death and the means of retarding it, thus solving the problem of longevity. While his specific is still a secret, it is known that he proceeds on the principle that death is due to the formation of putrefactive bacteria in the large intestine and that for this process a corrective is within reach. The presumption is that inoculation is the method to be pursued. When man reaches his prime, instead of being permitted to take the golden dream of physical immortality, he will simply inject the laboratory, receive a vitalizing injection and remain, to all intents and purposes, immortal. The promise so extended is so delightful that skepticism seems inviolable. Yet how many of us are there who, even on such impeccable authority as that of Prof. Metchnikoff, will nurse the golden dream of physical immortality? Both Christian teaching and the teachings of nature herself point the other way.

Lord Strathcona's Rise.

From the London Chronicle. Lord Strathcona seventy years ago entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, rising from the humblest of posts to the highest, the governorship of this historic corporation. How humble was the start of the future peer and millionaire is strikingly shown by a picture in a recent issue of the Toronto Globe, Canada's leading liberal journal. The picture is a reproduction of a photograph of a rough little wooden house at an outpost of civilization called Mingan, in dreary Labrador.

This house, still standing, was the trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company to which young Donald Smith was sent soon after his arrival in Canada. So lowly then was the position of the future governor of the company that he had to do without a bedroom and sleep in a bunk improvised under a stairway. The place is pointed out to visitors as the spot where Lord Strathcona slept during his early years of apprenticeship and struggle.

THE EVIL-EYE SUPERSTITION

BELIEF IN MANY LANDS IN GLANCE'S WITCHING POWER.

Precautions to Ward Off Baleful Influence—Strange Faculty Ascribed to Certain Persons.

From London Modern Society.

La jettatura, in the superstitious belief of the Italians, is the supposed power of certain persons of bewitching or harming others by their look. The person endowed with this strange faculty is called "jettatore." La jettatura is not an invention of yesterday, as the belief in the "evil eye" was widespread among the ancients, and still prevails in Asia, Africa and eastern Europe, and to a certain extent in western Europe also. The ancients, to avert the evil influence, made use of various kinds of amulets, worn in the form of bracelets and necklaces. They believed that children, or those enjoying great prosperity, or favored with a run of good luck, and those on whom exalted praise and adulation were lavished, were in particular susceptible to the effects of the evil eye.

In our own days there are few countries where the superstition does not prevail. In Greece it is called "kakoi-mati," and its effects are averted by spitting, as did the ancients against all kinds of bad omens. Among the Hindus the "kan-nura" (evil eye) of some people is believed to have a most baleful effect upon whatsoever it shall be fixed, and those who are reputed to have such eyes are always avoided, and none except near relations will invite them to a feast.

Do Not Stare in Egypt.

In Egypt nothing distresses a parent more than that which in other countries is considered to convey a compliment—admiration of the child. If any one is seen to stare at the offspring, the mother hastily snatches it away to perform some superstitious rite as a charm against the supposed evil eye. The Turks, who more than any other people are in dread of the

evil eye, believe in counteracting its effects by inscribing certain verses of the Koran on the entrance doors of their houses.

In Slavic lands old women throw live coals into water, with which they sprinkle the four corners of the room, reciting the while certain formulas as a safeguard against the evil eye. Adults wear rings or beads of amber on a string around the neck as a protection against it. The bridegroom, whose conjugal happiness is envied by some, is especially susceptible to the influence of the evil eye. He may protect himself by walking backward.

In Italy, and in particular at Naples, where the superstition, under the name of "jettatura," reigns supreme, they believe that anything in the shape of a horn is a safeguard against its effects. Besides the large horns which they hang in a conspicuous place in their homes, they wear little horns of coral or jet around the neck, on the finger or the watch chain. Another expedient in counteracting the evil influence of the "jettatore" consists in stretching out toward him the middle finger while holding the index and ring finger closed, or the closed fist with the thumb between the index and middle fingers.

What Evil Eye May Do.

According to the belief of the Italians, the "jettatura" is something dreadful. The person endowed with this faculty does not always purposely cause accidents, but his mere presence calls them forth. If he looks attentively at your house it will not be long before it will be destroyed by fire; if he fixes his eyes upon a slater, the unfortunate is sure to fall from the roof. In his presence you cannot help dropping and breaking some precious object, getting entangled in a woman's dress or tumbling down the stairs. It is sufficient to have met him so be pursued the whole day by bad luck; on that day no enterprise will succeed. No wonder that the "jettatore" is shunned like the pest!

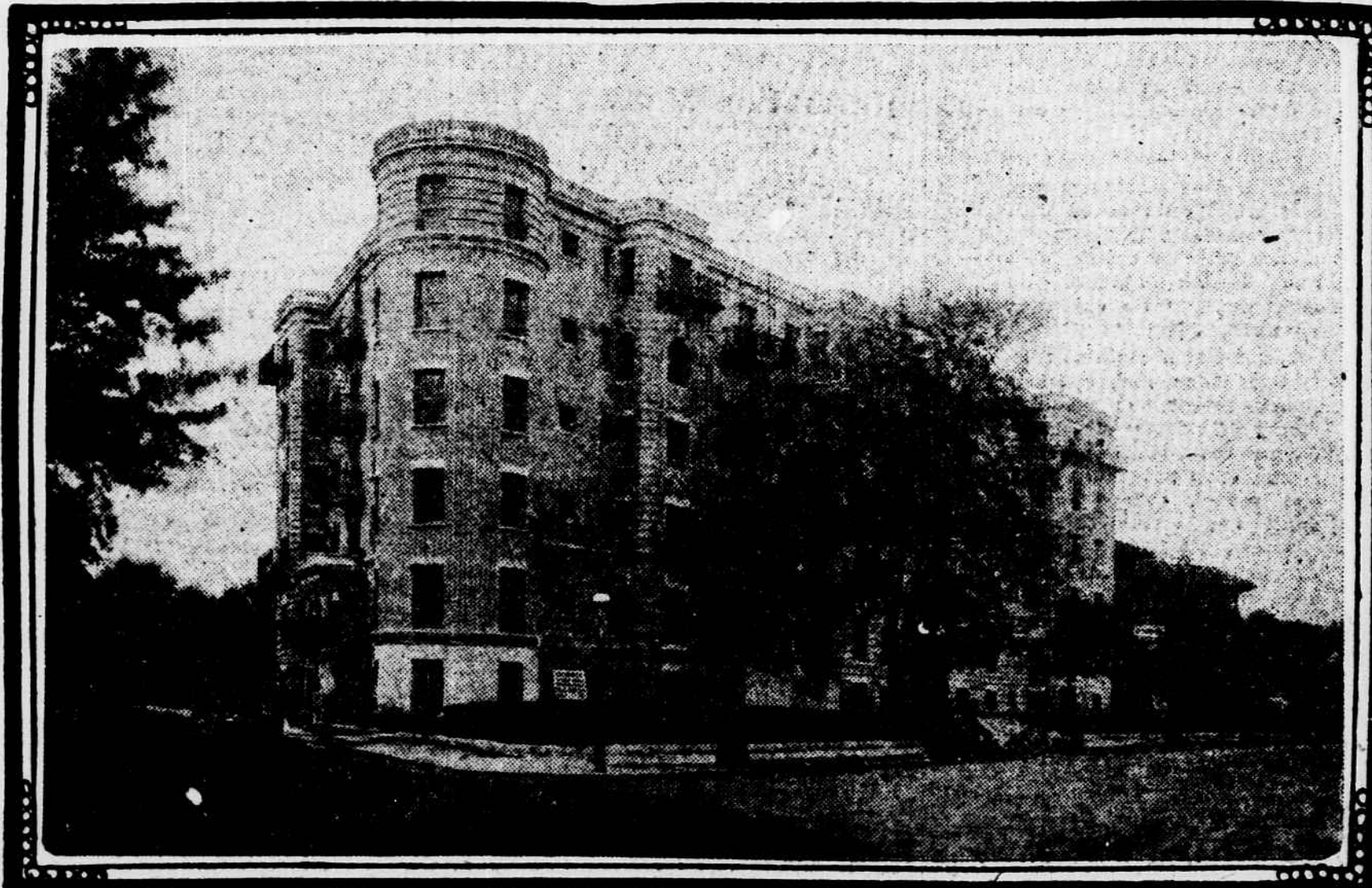
It is not known when or how the superstition of the evil eye originated, but seems to have prevailed from time immemorial, and according to some it refers to the story of the Medusa, whose eyes caused immediate destruction.

"I think my boy may turn out to be a champion pugilist."

"Scrappy, is he?"

"Just the contrary. He palavers a good bit, but no kid on the block has been able to talk him into an actual combat as yet."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PARKER APARTMENT HOUSE.



RECENTLY ERRECTED AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF 16TH ST. AND PARK ROAD N.W.



EAST CAPITOL STREET NEAR THE CORNER OF 15TH STREET.

DRAINAGE OF WASHINGTON
CREEPS FAR INTO SUBURBS

Twice as Much Area Beyond City Limits as Within Provided With Sewage—Purification of Adjacent Waters.

"At the present time a suburban area about twice that of the city of Washington is provided with drainage."

This sentence is in the annual report of Superintendent of Sewers A. B. Phillips. What he means can be better appreciated when it is understood that by the area of the city is meant territory within the original limits, bounded on the north by Florida avenue and on the other sides by Rock creek, the Potomac and Eastern branch.

That area, over four miles from north to south, and some two miles and a half from east to west, is now only a section of the present city of Washington. At the present time the city covers a surface twice as large as territory within the original urban bounds.

As yet the sewer system has not extended over the entire District, which includes sixty-nine square miles. Progress in that direction may be inferred from what is being done in providing the area with sewers.

The country tributary to Washington, properly suburbs of a circle, the radius of which extends some twenty miles out from the center—the White House.

Far Ends of Sewage System.

Plans for sewers are being made, and in some instances an actual start in the work has been made that will connect the city system with the neighborhoods of Brookland and Langdon in the northeast, and with the Georgia avenue country north of the approach to Takoma, and with the entire territory within the Chevy Chase Circle. This is evidence that the city is approaching those localities, and, in fact, has already gotten there.

Purification of Adjacent Waters.

Into the Eastern branch still pours the sewage from the eastern side of that stream out on the flats and in front of the navy yard and that part of the water front. Fortunately for the health of the city the outlets into the branch from the city side are no longer used, but are connected with the sewer disposal system at the foot of New Jersey avenue.

It is now proposed to build sewers along the banks of these streams so as to gather not only the surface drainage of the great areas but also the sewage. Rock creek will then be free from pollution and the sewage will be carried to the District, for it is designed to continue the sewer all along its banks to the District bounds.

An intercepting sewer is intended to drain what is known as the Anacostia valley as well as to divert sewage from the stream. Such improvement will be in line with the reclamation of that stream, which is now in a more favorable stage in its long and slow progress than ever before.

It seems that something will be done toward gathering up the reduced waters of this once commercial waterway and conveying them in suitable borders and then transforming the swamp locality into an attractive park such as is now enjoyed along the Potomac north of the railway bridge.

The line of the underground work, along the east side of the Potomac, is to be carried all the way along to the District bounds, and the sewer will be in the banks of the Rock creek. In the case of the Eastern branch it is proposed just now to build the sewer from Benning to the Potomac.

All these long lines now in use or proposed for the future form a part of the system planned some years ago and completed during the past few years at a cost of something like five millions of dollars. It is known as the sewage disposal system.

All the sewage of the city centers at the pumping station at the foot of New Jersey avenue and from thence is pumped through pipes passing beneath the Eastern branch and so on south to a point on the Potomac some four miles below the city where the discharge into that stream, is made.

Work Done in Past Year.

The forward advance in suburban extension is shown by the following summary of the contract work done during the year ended June 30 last, as given by Mr. Phillips in his annual report:

From the appropriation for suburban sewers the following were constructed under contract: A separate system trunk line extending along Beach drive in Rock Creek Park from Piney branch to Boulder bridge was completed, 3,961 feet in length, and the sewer was laid on a point on the Potomac some four miles below the city where the discharge into that stream, is made.

den avenue and 18th street a trunk sewer, built, 4,008 feet in length, and extending as far as the Brightwood reservoir; this will provide for drainage east of Rock Creek Park as far north as Military road. In Massachusetts avenue a separate system sewer line was extended from Observatory circle 2,000 feet westward to Wisconsin avenue. In Arizona avenue a combined trunk sewer, 1,535 feet in length, was built, closing two gaps in the line. A separate system sewer line was constructed in Connecticut avenue, between Klinge road and Newark street, and in the right-of-way east of Ross place, between Lowell and Newark streets, storm water sewers were constructed to provide for the better drainage of this district. In Rock Creek Church road and Quincy street 825 feet of the egg-shaped sewer, forming an extension of the Spring road system, was built, providing combined sewerage system for the southerly portion of Petworth.

A separate system sewer line was constructed in Connecticut avenue, between New Cut road, 5,025 feet in length. The section of the Arizona avenue trunk sewer, 1,535 feet in length, was built from the grounds of the Walter Reed Army Hospital, in Arkansas avenue, between Delafield and Decatur streets, 324 feet of the egg-shaped sewer, forming a section of the Piney branch trunk sewer, completed. In the valley north of R street, between Rock Creek and Observatory lane, 1,756 feet of combined sewer system trunk sewer was constructed with the entire line under contract as far as the Observatory lane. Near the end of the year the sewerage system in the Military road to the Army Hospital, and a trunk service sewer in Broad branch, and a trunk service sewer from Soapstone branch to McKinley street, were under contract and ready for construction.

MALAPROP HUMOR.

Admirer's Flattery—Wrong Psalm to Welcome a Judge.

From Tit-Bits. Most of us are acquainted with Punch's joke concerning the son of the house who, as he gallantly escorted the beauty of the evening to her carriage, gushingly remarked, "I have been waiting all the evening for this moment."

It is an example of bungled flattery which compares very favorably with the remark of an unlucky admirer of the great French actress, Mme. St. Denis. Her performance of Zerkine had just been greeted with enthusiastic applause, and as she stepped from the stage she said, "Thank you very much, my dear friends, for your kind remarks. I am a woman should be young and handsome. I have just been exclaiming the unfortunate man, in his anxiety to pay the highest compliment possible, on an convincing proof to the contrary."

Twice in one evening the great novelist, Charles Dickens, was guilty of an embarrassing malapropism. "I have distinguished myself in two respects lately," he wrote to a friend, explaining the matter. "I took a young lady unknown down to dinner and talked to her about the Bishop of Durham's negotiation in the matter of Mr. Cheese. I found she was Mrs. Cheese. And I expatiated to the member for Maryland, and, I am sorry, generally considered a member of the opposition, on the contemptible character of the Maryland constituency and Marylebone representatives."

Even these situations, however, are not quite so embarrassing as that of a member of parliament who at a certain political reception, remembering a member of the House of Commons who had been a member of the House of Commons, pointed out a rather stout lady at the other end of the room.

"That sir," was the reply, "is my wife!" "Oh, no, no," stammered the confused parliamentarian, "I mean the person standing on my right."

The first Baron Kenyon was rather fond of telling the story of how, while on circuit with Justice Roak, they entered a village just in time to accompany the population to the little village church. The parish clerk, anxious to have the congregation show due appreciation of the honor conferred by the presence of the distinguished jurists, gave out two verses of one of the metrical Psalms.

"Speak, O ye judges of the earth, if your sentence be, or yet not innocence, appeal to heaven from your decree? Your wicked hearts and judgments are alike by malice swayed; your grating hands by nighty bribes to violence betrayed."

By this time most of the adults had woken up to the application of the Psalm and remained silent, allowing the children and a few women to continue the second verse.

Love and Folly.

From Punch. "Let him but love me—I make no conditions!" said the virgin who was very foolish, indeed.

"He must love me for myself alone!" said the virgin who wasn't quite so foolish. "But the virgin who was least foolishly remarked, 'He must love me in spite of myself!'"